LATER FROM KANSAS. OSAWAT TAMIE DESTROYED

ROBBERIES BY THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
PALMYRA, Monday, June 9, 1856. The Town of Osawattamie was attacked and plundered by the Border Ruffians on the 7th inst. Their force consisted of one hundred and sixtythree men, who had come up to Palmyra under the lead of General Whitfield. They were mostly from Westport, Independence and Lexington, in Mis-

The United States troops disbanded the Free-State men who had gone out to meet these Missouri invaders, so there was no adequate force to make resistance.

Twenty-five houses were plundered in Osawattamie, and sixteen horses stolen. The gallant invaders went so far as to steal ear and finger rings from the wives and daughters of the Free-State settlers.

Among other exploits they destroyed the materials of a Printing Office, after which some of the party started for Westport with their booty.

The remaining portion went to a place a few miles to the south, where they encamped.

Free-State men, many of whom are actual settlers, are closely watched, and wherever organized are at once disbanded, and in some instances disarmed.

On Friday last the "Law-and-Order" men robbed the mail in transit from Lawrence to Westport. In fact, their thirst for pillage is so strong that it is unsafe to come up the Westport road. [At least a dozen horsemen and teamsters have been robbed within a few days on the route from Westport to Kansas Territory. No one should land at Kansas City, but go at once to Leavenworth.

Mr. Upton, Sergeant-at-arms of the Congressional Investigating Committee was captured by the Border Ruffians on the Westport road. They were fierce for hanging him, but Mr. Oliver, the Missouri member of the Committee, after considerable effort, procured his release. A man named Brooks had a load of flour stolen.

The body of a Free-State man has been found near where Whitfield's men encamped. He had been pierced with three bullets. Another Free-State man was gagged and bound, and left on the prairie to perish. Outrages of a kindred nature are of frequent occurrence.

The Government troops have arrested the victorious career of the Free-State men.

Sr Louis Thursday June 12, 1856. Mesers. Howard and Sherman, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, arrived from Kansas to-day. They are at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. Oliver stopped at

The Committee were at Westport, Missouri, eight days. While there large parties of armed men from different parts of Missouri marched through in guerrilla parties into the Territory, and were engaged in robbing, killing and driving out the settlers.

Gov. Shannon testified there before the Committee. As he entered the town from the Territory a company of 60 armed Missourians were marching into the Terri-

tory from Westport. Gov. Shannon went to Kansas City with the Committee, and while there saw without comment a party of Clay County men cross the river and proceed into the Territory, led and well armed.

The Committee have been quiet but very searching in their investigation. They go to Detroit to remain for several days. The testimony given is said clearly to prove that of the five thousand five hundred votes given at the Legislative election in March, 1855, only cleven hundred were cast by actual residents, and of these the names of but eight hundred appear in the

The Territory is now convulsed with civil war, to

sustain laws based on this election.

Col. Summer is out with United States troops to preserve order. He dispersed several hundred men ander Gen. Whithead, but they reassembled on the sith inst., and sacked the Town of Osawattamie.

The Free-State men are organizing for self defense.

Gov. Shannon has gone to Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Howard of the Kansas Commission, and Messrs. Hanscomb, Lord, Townsend, and Upton, officers of the Commission, arrived this evening on the steamer Polar Star, from Kansas. They start for the East to-morrow. When they left, large bodies of Missourians were pouring into the Territory, determined on fighting, and Free State men were mustering, equally anxious for battle.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 12, 1856. Persons just arrived from Kansas City Monday evening, state that Col. Sumner ordered Gen. Whitfield's army to leave the Territory on Saturday, when the whole number, four hundred, left and went to Westport, where they were reenforced by one hundred and fifty Missourians, and returned on Sunday, threatening to hang Cel. Summer if they caught him. A collision between the United States troops and Whitfield's party was expected, unless the latter changed their

AID FOR KANSAS.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 13, 1856. A call signed by the officers of the Aid Societies of New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio has been published here, asking that a convention be held at Columbus on the 20th, and that the delegates from the different Aid Societies adopt measures for the relief of emigrants and the preservation of law and order

OSWEGO, June 30, 6:30 p. m.—FLOUR—Not much demand; sales 400 bbis at \$6 50 for superfine Cauadian and \$6.75.45.7 for exits Oswego and Cauadian. When A dult sales 1,000 bush. fish White Canadian at \$1.50, and 3,000 bush. Red Indians and all title approach as \$1.00.000 bush. Red Indians and a 374c, for Sound and 30c, for heated. Rye steady; sales 7,000 bush. at 65c. Receipts to day 105,000 bush. Wheat, 69,000 bush. of 50c,000 bush. Sylve. Shirped by Canal—2,000 bbis. Flour, 27,000 bush. Wheat, 11,000 bush. Corn, and 2,000 bush. Rye.

Flour, 17,000 busic Wides, 17,000 min. Corn, and 1,000 busic.

BUFFALO, June13, 6 p. m.—FLOUR—Holders acceded to the demands of bucers, and sales were made at lower rates. Sales 19,000 bits. Good Hilmois and Indiana at \$5, and Fanny Indiana and Ohio at \$5 62). Wheat heavy; sales 10,000 busics. CORN quiet; sales 30,000 busics 35 30 30 busics. Sales 30,000 busics 35 30 30 busics.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WILSON AND BROOKS CHALLENGE-

A CORRECTION.

Correspondences of the N. Y. Evening Post.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, June 12, 1856. In the accounts given by various newspapers, some statements have appeared disparaging the conduct of Mr. Belliegton, the Massachusetts representative who acted as the friend of Gen. Wilson on the occasion of

the challenge sent to him by Mr. Brooks. It was stated that Mr. Buffington requested Gen. Lane of Oregon, the second of Brooks, to induce the fatter to abstain from committing any violence upon Mr. Wilson. This story is sheer invention. Mr. Bufngton made no such request, as Gen. Lane himself

testifies.

The truth of the matter is that Mr. Bufflogton, after The truth of the matter is that Mr. Buflington, after Wilson had declined Brooks's challenge, was accosted by Gen. Lane, with the request that no action on the subject should take place in the House during the absence of himself and Brooks in Cincinnati. Mr. Buflington, however, declined giving any pledge for his friends in the House, but said that they were fally prepared and armed to protect Gen. Wilson from violence in Washington; whereupon, Gen. Lane replied that, "I assure you, Mr. Buflington, upon the bonor of a gentleman, that no violence shall result "to Gen. Wilson from his prefusal to except the challenge."

lenge."
Thus it will be seen that the pledge was entirely voluntary, as any one knowing the character of Mr. Buffington would have expected. NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVEN-

This body reassembled this morning at 101 o'clock, Judge Conrad presiding. After the usual prelimina-rics, Gov. Colby said that he had been requested to give a communication which he held in his hand, to

On metion, the communication, as follows, was read: COMMUNICATION FROM THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

New-Tork, June 13, 1856.

Hon. Robert Conrad, President National American Consen-

Hon. Robert Connail, President National American Connection.

Sin: The National Executive Committee appointed at the Pittsburgh Convention to meet at Philadelphis on the 17th June inst., to present candidates to be supported for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency of the United States, intended to invite the members of all parties who feel the question presented to be the dominant issue which should control the election, to meet at the same time and place, to confer with the People's Convention as to the best course to crown their common wishes with success. I ber leave respectfully to submit to you, and through you to the Convention over which you have the honor to preside, the following extract from a circular said Committee issued on the 28th March last:

Circular of the National Committee appointed at Pittsburgh on the 28th February 18th.—We solicit your attention to the call which has precoded this paper. It is not only to recommend to the people the immediate selection of the delagates from the several States equal in number to three times the representation in Congress to which each State is entitled, to meet on the 17th June, at Philadelphia, to present such individuals as they may think best suited to uphold the course to which they are devoted, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, but also to invite the members of all parties who feel it to be the dominant issue which should control the election, to meet at the same time and place, to confer with the Convention as to the best course to crown their common wishes with success. One of the parties which will be represented at Philadelphia has taken the name of Republican, because it was given to that founded by Mr. Jefferson, to embrace all who love the Republic. There is no Whig who does not love the Republic. There is no Main and the success of impending danger, to vote for a common taket, which will be rominated to assert the grand ordinal to the introduction of Savery into Free Territory unite, at this crisis of impending danger, t

subject within their limits according to tach subject within their limits according to tach subject of investigation with a view to repress the aggressive power in every constitutional way."

The circumstances which induced this a speal to all patriotic citizens on the 28th of March, have been greatly sugmented by aggressions since perpetrated in Kanasa and in the Senante of the United States; the central power at Clintinant having decided to elongate substantially the present National Administration, and to perpetuate its policy we can only hope to arrest these aggressions and to average these outrages by installing a new and just National Administration.

Nor can this object be accomplished unless all who agree in sentiment can be brought to act for a common object. Impressed deeply with a sense of our responsibility in regard to the approaching election. I have deemed it proper, at the earliest morning election, I have deemed it proper, at the earliest morning election. I have deemed it proper, at the earliest morning election to the sentiments and objects of the National Committee as expressed in their circular at the period of their calling a People's Convention, the wiedom and importance of which are in no enne diminished at this time. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Chairman National Ex. Com.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, moved that the com-

Chairman National Ex. Com.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, moved that the communication be referred to a committee of one from

Mr. Jones, from New-Jersey, said that when he came here, be supposed that he came to sit in an American Convention [Applause]. He thought that if this was an American Convention, that circular had no business to be referred to a committee here [Applause). He was as much in favor of Freedom in Kansas as any man. They of his district were opposed to the outrage in Kansas as Americans, not as Repub-

Kansas as any man. They of his district were opposed to the outrage in Kansas as Americans, not as Republicans.

Mr. Palmer, of New-York, said that on the disposition of that paper depended their success in the State of New-York. If there was to be only a Northern American party and a Southern American party, there would be no efficulty. But there was a powerful Democratic party, and if the opposition were divided it would secure the triumph of the Democracy. The gentleman from New-Jersey opposed the circular because it did not stand out distinctly American. How could they expect it? The Republicans were organized upon a different basis, and he regarded it as of vast importance that, upon such principles as they could agree upon, they should now units with them to secure success. Ruffians of foreign governments had attacked us at the polls it was true, but, Sir, our rights at the ballot-box had been invaded by ruffians at home, and even now civil war had commenced. It was time that they should give up minor differences and unite to uphold the just rights of the North. However they might respect the Democratic party of Jackson's time, that party which was Democratic once was autocratic now. If that party now organize to extend Sonthern institutious over our territory, let us organize to maintain the rights of Freedom and the North. He hoped the communication would be respectfully received.

Gov. Coley of New-Hampshire said he had presented that communication, and he had no regrets to

Gov. Collay of New-Hampshire said he had pre-Gov. Colley of New-Hampshire said he had presented that communication, and he had no regrets to make about it [Applause]. He stood here the invergerate hater of three things—they were Popery, Slavery, and Rum [Loud cheers]. Against these he was ready to unite to put down this Administration, which was rolling as deep as could be in these three things [Loud cheers]. What did we want? We wanted to beat, and we would beat [cheers], if we united [Cheers]. They might talk about the individuality of the American party as much as they pleased, but there was more than one thing to take care of in this country, and this circular had been sent to them with the view of cooperating to secure the defeat of the present Administration. By receiving that communication they did not forfeit their Americanism [Applause]. But if they rejected it, they deserved to be beaten. He was satisfied with the candidate of the Democrats that they had to meet. It was certain that the ladies wouldn't sustain a man who wouldn't sustain a lady [Loud apn a man who wouldn't sustain a lady

plause].

Mr. Elmen of Massachusetts regarded this step as one of vast importance. They had a specific object before them, and that was to put down this tyrannical dynasty [cheers], to vindicate the rights of the North and of Freedom [cheers], to unite that dynasty into the trinity of diabolism, Popery, Slavery and Rum [Cheers]. This the North had the power to do and they must do it. The Democratic party had indorsed such outrages that the North could stand it no longer, nor would be stand it longer [Cheers]. He was an American, and he came here to do no work inconsistent with Americanism. If it was their desire to resist the influence of perjarers and tyrnts against us, it was their interest to take the government out of the hands of those who were now doing that very thing [Loud cheers]. If they deserved this, let them beware how they act, lest they distract their forces. He never did recollect a time when victory was so easy with a reconciliation of small differences [Applause]. They wanted to say to Southern arrogance, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." We want them to understand that there is backbone in this determination [Applause]. What rights have not been cloven down in Kansas! But further than that, the ultimate object is to bring his human cattle on this soil and rule them, and the next step would be to reestablish the African Slave Trade. Douglas & Cobbad crawled on their belies at the feet of Slavery, and an excellent feature of the Slave power was that they never paid even their Northern slaves [Laughter]. Licut. Gov. Ford of Ohio said it was a most grati-Mr. Elmen of Massachusetts regarded this step

Licut. Gov. Ford of Ohio said it was a most gratifying circumstance to see so many of the familiar faces who receded when he did from the Philadelphia Convention in June last, and to see that they had got not whalebone, but backbone [Cheers]. He was as good an American as any man dare be; he was six feet three, and every bit American. If they could read the remarks of the Republican papers of Ohio, taking him to task for his Americanism, they would think so. The reception of this circular was the first attempt to hitch two free horses in a team together [Applause]. Why should they hesitate a moment to vindicate the cause of the North, which had been put down at the cost of our brothers' blood on the fields of Kansas [Applause]. The despotic powers there had enacted laws which no crowned head in Europe would dare to enforce for a single hour. Our course was plain. We had to meet the issue. The crisis was upon us. The olive branch of peace had been held out to us. Should we now refuse! They should unite to restrict the spread of Slavery, and let the institution stink itself out of existence in its present limits.

Col. Perror of Kansas next took the floor and was received with loud applause. He said he stood here as the delegate of Free Kansas. He said he stood here as the delegate of Free Kansas. He said he stood here as the delegate of Free Kansas. (Cheers]. When he said that five sixths of the inhabitants of Kansas were Americans he did not exaggerate the truth [Applause]. It was said that the laws of Kansas were being enforced. True, they were, against their cattle, their horses, and what they could see and to the said the forced. Licut. Gov. FORD of Ohio said it was a most grati-

plause). It was said that the laws of Kansas were being enforced. True, they were, against their cattle, their horses, and what they could steal—but nesting else (Cherts). The destiny of Kansas was dependent upon the action of this Convention. He had always been a Democrat until Franklin Pierce sold out their party to the Black Power. Then he joined with the American party, and had acted with that party ever since. He had gone to Kansas with Native American views. He had stood on the hill at Lawrence when the first cannon-ball was fired at the Free State Hotel. He was then a prisoner in the hands of the Ruffians, because he had been active in drilling the companies. And among the men who were in the posse there aiding the Slave Power in its foul aggressions, were men who were loud in their hurrals for Fillmore and Donelwho were loud in their burrals for Fillmore and Donel-son. The question of whether Americans shall rule America sank into insignificance, compared with the question of what kind of Americans shall rule America

question of what kind of Americans shall rule America [Loud cheers].

Chauscry Schappen made an effective speech for Free Kansas. He said he had been long in the cause of Americanism, and though he had not, 'hat he knew, ten political friends or one personal friend a mong the Republican party, yet when the interests of human freedom were involved, he would say to the Republican party, I will join with you not because I like you much, but because I hate Slavery more [Applause]. Mr. Schaffer recounted at some length the outrages and encreachments of the Mwouri ruffians, instigated by the Slave Power, and was loudly cheered for his manly stand in behalf of free institutions. But what be the harm in the name of American Republicans [Loud cheers]. He said that some said by such an union they the Americans) might not get their candidate elected. He was certain that if they did not firse, they would not elect their cardidate [Loud cheers]. He was in favor of a union with the Republican party, now that they had asked it, and if they did they would triumph.

Mr. Williamson of Pennsylvania, said he was de-

Mr. Williamson of Pennsylvania said he was desirous of having the craft they sent out from this Convention to go to Philadelphia, be indersed by the underwriters there, and when this was done it could go out upon the open sea and take any black piratical craft that was affont. It was true that Americans and Kepublicans bad not liked each other much. But there was a time in contabily when the parties didn't like each other [Laughter]. He knew that from experience [Laughter]. But when they had time enough to show each other their good qualities, feelings changed [Loud cheers]. Without a union of the great parties they were sure to fail [Cheers]. He knew that there were among the Republicans men who were animated by as high patriotism as they were. Pennsylvania wanted a ticket upon which both Americans and Republicans could unite, and they would carry the State by 30,000 majority. In the west of Pennsylvania—west of the Alleghany Mountains—there had never been but one Fillmore paper, and it went out suddenly. They were all there Americans and Republicans [Cheers]. Let us, then, meet the Republican party, and make cour mon cause against a common enemy (Cheers].

Mr. Halstean of New-Jersey said he came from a State which would go as far as the farthest in behalf of Freedom. [Anolause.] He would con with all men

Mr. HALSTEAD of New-Jerrey said he came from a State which would go as far as the farthest in behalf of Freedom. [Applause.] He would go with all men of all parties who would go for putting out the iniquitous Administration of Franklin Pierce. [Loud cheers.] The question between them and the Republicans was a mere matter of form as to how they should communicate. There might be one point of difference, but upon the main point now there was no difference. [Cheets.]

[Checrs.]
The motion to refer the circular to a Committee was carried.

A motion was made and carried that the Delegation from each State nominate their member of the Com-

The following persons were appointed as such thinties:

Ohio-James A Briggs

Mich.—Wm. E. Stelle.

Penn.—John Covode.

Con.—O. S. Ferry.

Del.—A. M. Robinet.

Cal.—W. A. Howard.

New York—George Law.

Wis.—John Leckwood.

Rhode Island—T. A. Jenckes.

Mass.—E. C. Baker.

Oregots—C. Brewn.

Two or three Delegations did not report.

motion, the Convention adjou On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock.

During the morning some scores of rowdies outside of the bar of the Hall occasionally disturbed the proceedings by loud cries for Fillmore. Their efforts, however, excited but little attention.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention was called to order at 41 o'clock by the PRESIDENT, who, after giving a reproof to those who had made disturbance in the morning session, announced that any who should hereafter attempt to make any disturbance would be placed under the

charge of the authorities. A MEMBER from New-Jersey moved that members be restricted in their remarks to five minutes each. Mr. Hammond of N. Y. opposed the motion. Mr. Mason of R. I. moved to amend by making the time fifteen minutes. The amendment was accepted by

the mover.

Mr. Lay of N. Y. moved to lay the subject on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Another motion was made to extend the time to thirty minutes.

Mr. Jones of New-York said that since this Convention had met to listen to the remarks one would

thirty minutes.

Mr. Jones of New-York said that since this Convention, had met to listen to the remarks one would suppose that the only interest represented was eight and a half millious of negroes. He thought that wenty millions of white men ought to be represented.

Mr. Perkins of Connecticat said he, too, wanted to have the white population discussed; and he wanted to know whether or not this country should be in the hands of the white Americans, or whether the rest of our domain should be filled up with black republics like South Carolina, or with republics of free white men [Loud cheers]. Their object is to see that the American party be truly represented in its principles, the party having been betrayed at Philadelphia. The Democratic party had amounced it to be their intention to take care of the foreigners and niggers. It should be their object to take care of the free white men [Loud cheers]. The two questions to come before them were to extend the time which foreigners should remain here before they could be citizens, and to alter the law which opened our whole domain to the curse of Slavery [Loud applause]. This the American party could not accomplish aione. They must have all the aid they can from all parties. In Connecticut they had 26,000 votes for their Governor, and of that number 6,000 were Republicans [Loud cheers]. He did not wish to drive any away, but to have their ranks swelled up by American Whigs and American Democratis [Loud cheers]. They wanted a good live American heart in the chair of the President to meet the storms that they would meet in the next four years [Cheers].

Mr. Hatstead of N. J., hoped that the time would

limited to fifteen minutes W. ANDREWS of N. Y., hoped the time

would be extended.

The motion to restrict to thirty minutes was lost.

The motion to restrict to fifteen minutes was lost.

Mr. Sawarr of Pa., moved the appointment of a
Committee of one from each State, to report resolu-

Mr. Graves of N. Y., moved that in the future meetings of the Convention, none but delegates, alternates and the Press be admitted to its meeting.

Ex-Governor Johnstos of Pa., opposed the exclusion of anybody. If there was so much blackguardism in New York that they could not hold their meetings unmolested, let them adjourn to some other place where they could be protected. If the motion was adopted, it would be reported over the whole country that they had met in recret session. They desired all to be here and hear our discussions.

by the resolution would be incorporous to the Committee. He was as anxious as any gentleman to test the strength of the Convention on the candidates. He recellected Massachusetts, and would not disagree with his brethren from Massachusetts. He remembered that there was a Bunker Hill and a Paneaul Hall there, where an Adams and a Jay had spoken brave words for Liberty [Loud cheers]. But the Yankars must not go on as if they owned all creation [Langhter and cheers]. He wanted them to carry New England, but they must give them a chance to carry the mighty West with them.

Mr. Preck of Connecticut—If we don't own the West, we have populated it.

Gov. Ford—Yes, we have got as many Massachusetts men in the West as you have in Massachusetts. But then we have New Yorkers, and Kentuckians, and Virginians. I am from one of the second families of Virginia. We intend to nominate a man wite is an American in hearf and feeling. I do not expect to get my first choict, but I am for Free Speech, for Free Territory, for Free Men, and, I guess I may renture to ray, for Freement. [A tremendous burst of cheers and applause, and the waving of have and hands for more than a minute, told the whole story of the Convention, and that all subsequent business, so far as a nomination for President was evencened, could only be a mere matter of form! Gov. Ford proceeded to say that other parties had selected trees to symbol their favorites the ash and the hickory. If he were to select his favorite it would be Lave Oak Goorge. But he did not expect to get his preference now. They would have him by and by [Cheering]. The kvers of Freedom everywhere were looking upon them. More than a million were reading their proceedings every day. Let them unite, let us follow destiny, act upon it, come up like honest men, and say to these delegates meeting at Philadelphia, play fair and we will. Let them be able to say they have done their duty in attempting to save their country from min [Loud cheers].

Mr. Peck of Connecticut asked that the Convention shou

passing the resolution.

Mr Ray of Pennsylvania said that the matter did not rest entirely with New-England or Ohio. They were sure for Freedom. New-York and Pennsylvania must

rest entirely with New-England or Ohio. They were sure for Freedem. New-York and Pennsylvania must be consaited more particularly. He hoped no action would be taken to forestall the action of the Committee. He thought they could carry Pennsylvania only with John McLean (Cheers, rather moderate).

Mr. Shaffer of New-York had half a dozen candidates. He honored the man who sat on the Supreme Bench of the United States; they wanted him there, But if he were the candidate, he would go in for him with all his heart. As a New-Yorker he would say, that having read the naval history of New-York, he wanted New-York's favorite, but they would save him for him 1860 [Loud cheers]. He did not care how the Convention bominated, when it nominated, or whom it tominated, he should support the nominee at all events. He had done bolting, for, as Mr. Webster said, "Where was he to go?" He believed that they all had revolved that the last city had been fire I with impunity, and that the Senate Chamber had drunk the last drop of blood [Immense cheers]. If he should happen to go there, and he didn't know what accidents might happen [Laughter and cheers], he wanted to bring back what little brains had been bequeathed to him. If men ought to be knocked down for being sancy, he was afraid to go out of doors [Cheering and laughter]. He cared not whether the candidate be the gallant Commodore who first placed the stars and stripes on the rock of Monterey [Applause] or the gallant commodore who first placed the stars and stripes on the rock of Monterey [Applause] or the gallant son of America who planted the American flag on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountain [inbounded applause]. There was a chivalry in politics when they had a good cause. That was his idea, wasn't it theirs? If it wasn't, they might go to glory [Loud cheers].

Mr. Seymour of Maine got the floor, and made a

Loud cheers].
Mr. SEYMOUR of Maine got the floor, and made a

Mr. Peck, the mover of the resolution, said the object he had in view being now attained, he withdrew his motion to proceed to an informal ballot, for the expression of preference which the Convention had given, was in effect an informal ballot, and was

THE EUDORA TRAGEDY. TRIAL OF THE NEGRO WILSON FOR MURDER. VERDICT-MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

THE SENTENCE. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-WESTGHESTER

COUNTY.
BEFORE CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE STRONG AND JUS-TICES ROBERTSON, VAN WYCK AND DIRDSALL. From Our Own Reporter. The trial of the negro Wilson on the charge of mar

dering Captain Palmer, on board the schooner Eudora Imegene, of Deep River, Conn , while lying at ancho near City Island, in November last, was commenced at the Court-House at White Plains, Westcheste County, on Thursday afternoon last.

For the People: Edward Wells, District-Attorney

assisted by D. W. Travis of Peekskill. For the prisoner, Messrs. Bailey of Putnam County, Larkin of Sitg Sing, and Clapp of White Plains, who were assigned to defend him by the Court.

The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty. The Court-House was filled by persons who had come there to see the negro. After about fitty jur were challenged as prejudiced, the following were se-

Robinson, Stephen Pullen, Seth Whitney, erj B. Sailer, Jones Travis, Cyrus Mead, Brundage Knapp. lected and sworn in: The District-Attorney then proceeded to prove the

The District-Attorney then proceeded to prove the boundary of the State by examination of Hernard S. Van Rensselaer, who deposed: I reside it albany. I am engaged in the Surveyor deneral's office. I have been employed there some years: I am the first assistant of the Land Department: the map which I hold in my hand be large to the Surveyor General's office; it is the map of the Town of it Pelbam, Weatchester County; it is dated 179; it is one of it Pelbam, Weatchester County; it is dated 179; it is one of it Pelbam, extracted the surveyor General's officer of Towns: Hart Island and City Island are laid down upon this map as belonging to the Town of Pelbam.

rise of anybody. If there was o much backguardien in New York that they could no flow the pince where immosered, but would be reported over the whole country that they move the provided over the whole country that they and the recrete assort. They desired all to be here and hear our discussion.

The Parsipars and that his call apon the authorities to protect the metal properties from disturbance had been according to the provided of the provi

door; I found there a Canton finance shirt and a minus-cether; they had been ripped up in front, and the re termediateds ont; they appeared in heart

giving his opinion as to whether the marks were those of blood root. The Court, however, overwied the objection. The shirts, drawers, and other stricles of apparel which were found in the exhoner, were produced and identified. The kuffe and introduct which were taken from the prisoner were identified, the wineses existing that he remembered the hatchet perfectly as one that was no board the Eutora when he made the previous voye in his re.

Examination remined—The Captain slept in the starboard chains and the mate in the larboard of e. there was a single-bar-able and the mate in the larboard of e. there was a single-bar-

mate there, and hever found him abact when I returned; sometimes left to collect relight hills, and always has money with me.

Capt. Art old desired to make a statement.

By District-Attorney—I was examined before the Curoner at the neuest and gave a description of the body.

George Bacon, swell—I teside at Middletown, Coun, and follow coasting, lear Yall I commanded the Brown Stene; I know the schooner Endors Imagene and her commander. Wm. Palmer; had known him quite well about ten years; saw the Eudora at anchor between City and Hart leasted in November last; I was there at anchor with my vessis at that time; was anchored about one third of the way from Hert sad City Islands; when I first ambored we were very close to the Eudors ao as nearly to touch them; the Eudors came to archer about fifteen or twenty minutes before I sid; as withe Eudors pass us in New York, and we came up nearly we were not more than a rod apart; on Thursday inght until 19 octock on Thursday might until 19 octock on Thursday might, the 23d; we left the Eudors lying there; saw Capt. Palmer on Thursday about it of the forencen on the quarter; did not see any one else at that time; on the second time he was walking pretty much in the same place, with his head down, dain ort go on board; saw a black felione stitus forward of the forences on the second time he was walking pretty much in the wind as should be a subject to the walk lowered that day; of the Rudors hour as the way in the same place.

Cross committed—About 19 octock that afternoon it was the day to the away that day, so that we dragged astorn of them; the wind as should a force with a subject follow stitus forward of the Endors hour as when we had been on the near a single man can launch the boat from the day it on the earth and the same and the follows. I was on deck the most of the Endors and the wind as should be a various way to the seast ward of the Endors that day; the captain was in his shint-elseves, have never seen him since.

Cross committed—About 19 octock that afterno

Alexander Flandreau, sworn-I reside at New-Ro-Alexander Flandreau, sworn—I reside at New-Ro-chelle, I discovered the dead body of a man on the forth of Majlast, between 2 and 4 p. m.; discovered it on the south-west end of Hunter's Island; found the body 10 or 12 feet above common the Friday previous there had been a heavy storm and high tide; the body lay upon the bark with the hunds stretched out absaid; there was a clothing on the body; on one of the ancies the flesh was chafed off to the bone as if by a rope; saw the body had upon the bark with the hunds stretched out absaid; there was a clothing on the body; on one of the ancies the flesh was chafed off to the bone as if by a rope; saw the body again at the inquest on City Island; I notified Mr. Hanter's man and then went home; did not discover any hair on the bad, saw a wound on the left side of the head over the ear; the other wound was over the eye.

Cross-cammed—Should think the body was ten or twelve feet above ordinary high water mark; there were stones on the strong; the skell, I should think, was cut in; did not so within three or four feet of the bady; the fracture appeared to be sooth; should think the fracture of the skull was an inch while on the widest eart; the fracture over the eye was ragged; I am not positive

the fracture was over the averaged of the thought at the latter was afterward told that \$500 had been offered; I discovered the body trat.

Dr. John Bayles, sworn—I reside at New-Rochelle; I am a practicity physician; have practiced mine years; held a ject mortem examination on this body at the Coronier's investigation, it was at City Island; the body was in an advanced state of decomposition; the head was divested of the scale and the bone entitley bare; the skin was loose from the bone on the liver part of the face; the skin was loose from the bone on the liver part of the face; the skin and muscle of the breast was entire, and on the arm except on the left arm; there was an incision on the left arm above the elbow; the fat was taken off there was a circular incision it inches wide around the wrist, and the skin removed and the wrist nearly dislocated; the cut appeared to be nearly smooth; the other incision appeared to appeared to be nearly smooth; the other incision appeared to appeared to be nearly smooth; the other middle joint, and the skin ran red attached to the hand; the whole right hand was entire; the little finger spheared to be smilting and the skin have been made with a sharp instrument, as though the skin has been made with a sharp entry to be smilting and the state of the cutting was smooth; there was a fracture upon the elt arm was between the above and shoulder; the cut opon the left arm was between the above and shoulder; the did of the cutting was smooth; there was fracture upon the skinl on the left side of the cutting was function; there was a fracture upon the skinl on the left side of the cutting was function; the cut opon the left arm was between the above through the skinl in the box was depressed; a figure axis media from the results, but did not cross the was the elbow and shoulder; the might have been produced by was grown at a transment; it might make been produced by the edge of the hatchet (exhibited); that we won on our tecessarily have produced the word of the kindle to be of

I the nate.

The court could not allow the question unless it was The court could not allow the question unless it was
to show that it belonged to Capt. Palmer.

Chas Farmined—Q. Could these fractures have been made
after death if A. Possibly the skell would fracture more sailly
after death if A. Possibly the skell would fracture more sailly
after death if A. Possibly the skell would fracture more and
fracture was made before death from the appearance of the cuts;
the water would have the same effect on the edges of the skuli
the water would have the same effect on the days of the skuli
the water was made before death of the skuli
the sail of the sail of the same effect on the skuli
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mens of Dr. Baylis, should think a fract one on the skuli, such
a contribed by Dr. Baylis, would care death; the bone of a
full sown man will not become soft by soaking in waters

John N. Sainders, sworn—I, reside at Deep River,
Common dem Caption of a vesser; knew William Palmer Lat-

years; had seen the marks in India tok while he was alive, he saw nine on the body.

I troe samined—I had heard Capt. Palmer was minsing.

Q. Would you have recognized those features as those of Cap. The Con, t then took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

a nile from where the schooner such, the wind and the services of the people was here rested, with an offer to produce further evidence as to the identity.

The Councel, with the admissions that the prisoner has herestone borne a good character, and that he voluntarily went to the Marshal's (fine for his clothing, after having be su discharged, rested the case without introducing any testimony. SECOND DAY-FRIDAY.

of the run; there was fresh blood on them as well as on the chin; the fleshy dart of the arms and legs was three, ascept, where it was cut off; the left suble had the appearance of a rope having been around it.

After the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Larkin rose, at holecal, to address the Court on points of law bouching the prisediction of the Court. He contended that the crime was not committed in Westchester County, and that county.

Mr. Brady then addressed the Jury for the prisoner, on the evidence. His theory was that the Captain and Matemight have dust attacked the nearco, and that a difficulty ensued in which they were killed, in which case the prisoner could only be convicted of manisushier in the second degree. He deried, however, that the body found on Hunter's killed had heen identified to by an overflowing seembless.

The District Attorney replied for the presecution in a temperate and forcible speech, which reviewed the evidence was quite to the captain and powerful that pointing to the conclusion of the prisoner's guitt. He spoke nearly an hour and a had, and was breathlessly listeased to by an overflowing seembless.

The charge of the Judge was admirable. The main question for the Jury to consider was whether the prisoner was guily of the alleged crime. Circumstantial evidence because to just it is a fact of which searches he was fully guitted to by gait of the guitted for the prisoner was guily of the alleged crime. Circumstantial evi

VERDICT.

care into Court, when they were asked by the Clerk if they had agreed upon their verdict. The fore nan replied that they had, and said that the jury found the prisoner guilty of MURDER IN THE BUILT DECERE. THE SENTENCE.

At a quarter past one o'clock this morning the jury

The priscner was then brought forward, when the Judge, after a few remarks, sentenced him to be hung on the 25th day of July, 1856.

During the time occupied by the Judge in passing

sentence, the prisoner maintained the most unflinching firm ers. He made no remarks.

From the fact that Capt. Lonard of the Second, and Capt. Norris of the Tenth Ward Police, are named as vice Presidents of the meeting of the "Excelsion Club, Leld on Tuesday evening at No. 663 Broadway, we presume there has been some modification of that rule in the department forbidding policemen from taking pear in polyical offsits, or from attending " politacal asemblages."